### TEMA NR. 6

#### FORME BILINIARE, FORME LINIARE SÍ FORME PATRATICE

### Problème rejolvate

(1). Så se aducă la forma canonică pun Juli metode, forma pătratică  $h: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , definită pun  $h(\vec{x}) = 5x_1^2 + 6x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 - 4x_1x_2 - 4x_1x_3$ , determinându-se totodată si bafa ûi cene, prin metoda Folontă, forma vă tratică  $h(\vec{x})$  are exprene (formă) ranonică.

Refolvare. O formà patratica se sine, inti-o bafà data, in felul urua bon:

 $h(\vec{x}) = X^T G X$ ,

unde X este matucea coloanà a coordonatelor vectorului à in baja care regultà din enunt, iar G este o matrice patratica sometura,  $G = G^T$ , de orden egal un demensurea spatiului pe care este defentà functia h.

In fond, o formé patratica este o functie realà de n vanabile reale, de o expresse vanticularà (pobnom mogen de gradul 2 in vanabilele x, x, -, x,).

(poate fi)
estivaloarea ûn perechea (h, h), h=(h1,..,hn)
c R, a diferentialei a donava functiei

 $\mathcal{J} = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n),$  $d^2f(\vec{x}_0)(\vec{h}, \vec{h}) = d^2f(\vec{x}_0, \vec{h}, \vec{h}) = \mathcal{P}(\vec{h}), \text{ unde}$ 

$$\mathcal{P}(\vec{h}) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} (\vec{x}_0) (h_1)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_2} (\vec{x}_0) h_1 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_1 h_1 + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2} (\vec{x}_0) (h_2)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2 \partial x_3} (\vec{h}) da_2 h_3 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_1 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_3 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_1 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_1 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_1 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_1 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_1 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_1 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_1 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_1 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2 \partial x_n} (\vec{x}_0) h_2 h_2 + \dots + 2 \frac{\partial^2$$

hatricea G a former jatratice  $\varphi(\vec{h})$  a fort notatà in semestrul : au  $H_p(\bar{X}_o)$  si s-a numit "hessiana" functiei f in punctul Stationar (df(xo)=0) xo. Daca elementele lui G sunt gy, rei en, 1= g = n, atuna

 $f_{ij} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i \partial x_j}(\vec{x}_o) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_j \partial x_i}(\vec{x}_o) = f_{ji}$ 

In capil problèmei ementate, matricea Gesti

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 6 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Efectuand det G, Constatan ca det G=80+0 dea forma patratica data este nedegenerata sau, altel spris, are rangul egal au dimensuner spatudni, adica 3. Totatat este si rang G.

True unuare in expresia canonica pe care o om gas puntr-o metoda dentre ale anosaite, umarul patratelos va fi 3, adica  $h(\vec{x}) = \lambda_1 x_1^2 + \lambda_2 x_2^2 + \lambda_3 x_3^2$ 

La folosim intai metoda valorilor si vectorelor proprii. Trebuie sa determinam mai întăi Valorile proprii ale operatorului

liniar  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  care în baja canonică din  $\mathbb{R}^3$  are matricea G, Expresa hii  $T(\vec{\chi})$ -este  $T(\vec{\chi}) = (5x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3, -2x_1 + 6x_2, -2x_1 + 4x_3)$ .

Polinomul característic P(2) se stie ca este

$$P(\lambda) = \det (G - \lambda I_3) = \begin{vmatrix} 5 - \lambda & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 6 - \lambda & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$
obtaine calculand

Acesta se olitine calculand determinantial matricei Ablinuta dui 6 prin Scaderea bri I pe diagonala principala.

Se gaserte  $P(\lambda) = -\lambda^3 + 15\lambda^2 - 68\lambda + 80$ 

là remarcam ca auto pounom caracteristic are dupt coeficienti:

- coeficiental hie  $\lambda^3$  este  $(-1)^3 = -1$ ;

- coeficientul hui  $\lambda^2$  este (-1) tr G = tr G, unde "tr"-inseanina "urma" matucci G, adica dima elementebr de pe dia gonala sa puncipala; - coeficientul hie  $\lambda$  sti (-1). Suma tuturor runorilor de ordinul 2 care au diagonala puncipala extrasa dui diagonala hii G, adica

$$\begin{vmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 6 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= 26 + 16 + 24 = 66$$

- coeficiental hui à (termenul liber) esti (-1)°. det G, adica 80.

Ecuatia P(x)=0 re numere ematie caracterity

Duja inmultirea en (-1), obtinem  $3^{3} - 153^{2} + 663 - 80=0$ 

Folonnd schema hui Horner gasin ca radaanile sunt  $\lambda_1 = 2$ ,  $\lambda_2 = 5$ ,  $\lambda_3 = 8$ . Auste

radaani sunt valorile proprii cautate. Determinam vectorii proprii rorespunjatori valordor profoni gainte. Trebuie sa replace

sistèmele liniare si anogene:  $(J-\lambda_1 I_3)X=0$ ;  $(J-\lambda_2 I_3)X=0$ ;  $(J-\lambda_2 I_3)X=0$ ; in care 13 viennatures unitate de ordin 3, ian X ete natura coloana a coordonatelor vectoruluir in baja canonicà B= {== (1,0,0), e==(0,1,0),

 $\vec{e_3} = (0, 0, 1)$   $\int C R^3$ . Aceste discerne dunt:  $\int_{x_1=2}^{3x_1-2} 2x_2 - 2x_3 = 0$   $\int_{-2x_1}^{-2x_2-2} 2x_3 = 0$   $\int_{-2x_1-2x_2-2}^{-2x_2-2} 2x_3 = 0$   $\int_{-2x_1+4x_2}^{-2x_1+2} = 0$   $\int_{-2x_1-2x_2-2}^{-2x_2-2} 2x_3 = 0$ 

 $\begin{vmatrix} -2x_1 & +2x_3 = 0 & | -2x_1 & -x_3 = 0 & | -2x_1 & | -4x_3 = 0 \end{vmatrix}$ 

Ai au solutible  $\begin{cases}
X_1 = 2\alpha \\
X_2 = \alpha
\end{cases}$   $\begin{cases}
X_1 = \beta \\
X_2 = 2\beta
\end{cases}$   $\begin{cases}
X_2 = 2\beta \\
X_3 = \delta
\end{cases}$   $\begin{cases}
X_3 = \delta
\end{cases}$   $\begin{cases}
X_4 = -2\delta \\
X_2 = 2\delta
\end{cases}$   $\begin{cases}
X_3 = \delta
\end{cases}$   $\begin{cases}
X_4 = -2\delta
\end{cases}$   $\begin{cases}
X_5 = \delta
\end{cases}$   $\begin{cases}
X_6 = \delta
\end{cases}$   $\begin{cases}
X_7 = \delta
\end{cases}$   $X_7 = \delta
\end{cases}$   $\begin{cases}
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\end{cases}$   $X_7 = \delta$   $X_7 = \delta$ 

Gubmatile invariante sunt  $S_{T}(\lambda_{1}) = \{\vec{X} = \alpha(2,1,2), \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \}$ 

 $S_{T}(\lambda_{2}) = \{ \vec{X} = \beta(1, 2, -2), \beta \in \mathbb{R}^{\frac{1}{2}} \}$ 

 $S_{3}(\lambda_{3}) = \{\vec{x} = g(-2, 2, 1) \mid g \in \mathbb{R}^{d}\}$ 

diecare dentre ele are dineuminea 1 O Bafa in fiecare dentre ele et formata din câte un vector profonie Gorgonijakr Lualu x=8=1

$$\Rightarrow \vec{v}_1 = (2,1,2), \quad \vec{v}_2 = (1,2,-2), \quad \vec{v}_3 = (2,-2,-1)$$
Avene ca
$$T(\vec{v}_1) = \lambda_1 \vec{v}_1 = 2 \vec{v}_1$$

$$T(\vec{v}_2) = \lambda_2 \vec{v}_2 = 5\vec{v}_2$$

conforme definitiei vectorului propries.

hatucea C de trecere de la baja B la sorte mul de vectori proporte B= 1 v, v, v, v3/

Lete 
$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow det C = -2f \neq 0 \Rightarrow \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow det C = -2f \neq 0 \Rightarrow \\ 2 & -2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
Solvata in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ 

haturea hui T'iei baja B'are jornea

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

fapt el se poate ventrea à Alahud formula  $B = C^{-1}GC.$ 

In baja B' forma patratica data un avea expressia  $(x) h(x) = 2x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 8x_3^2$ 

Toate patratele bunt populire.

Numarul patritelos et 3, cat dimenhines opatului R3. Conclusia: forma patritica data eti pozder definità

Sà mai mentionam ca du (x) x1, X2, X3 Aunt coordonatele vectorului à in baza B', adica

 $\vec{X} = x_1' \vec{v_1} + x_2' \vec{v_2} + x_3' \vec{v_3}$  sau  $\vec{X} = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ . Ge otie cà acerte coordonate sunt exale de vechule coordonate  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  prin relat.  $(\frac{X}{X}) = C^{-1} X$   $\vec{X} = (x_1', x_2', x_3')$   $\vec{X} = (x_1', x_2', x_3')$ 

Prin anuare, daca s-ar calcula C'si apoi X' prin primula (\*), s-ar olitine x's, X'2 s x'3 rare, daca s-ar inlocui ilu(\*), ar trebui sà dea expressa hui h(x) de la care anu ple cat. VERIFICATI!

### hetoda hu Gauss

Constr in formarea de patrate. Atrujane tote termenii care conten x1 (conditia ce trebuie indeplinata she sa existe g11 x1 = = 5 x1 & sa fie defent de jerr). Avenu h(x1) = (5 x12 - 4 x1 x2 - 4 x1 x3) + 6 x22 + 4 x32

sau  $h(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{5} \left( 25x_1^2 - 20x_1x_2 - 20x_1x_3 \right) + 6x_2^2 + 4x_3^2$ 

hentionam ca am efectuat operatia aceastr (innulture si inspartire form 5 a parantezei) ferstie ca  $25x_1^2 = (5x_1)^2$ . Cu nova paranteza alcatrim un patrat parfect. Acesta trebaie à fie  $\frac{1}{2}(5x_1-2x_2-2x_3)^2$  dacă adunam si seadem;

 $h(\vec{x}') = \frac{1}{5}(5x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3)^2 + \frac{26}{5}x_2^2 - \frac{8}{5}x_2x_3 + \frac{16}{5}x_3^2$ Se observá cá ste mai avantajos sa facem játiat Jerfect zu termenii  $\frac{16}{5}x_3^2 - \frac{8}{5}x_2x_3 = \frac{1}{5}(4x_3 - x_2)^2 - \frac{1}{5}x_2^2$ Srun urware:

 $-h(\vec{x}') = \frac{1}{5}(5x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3)^2 + 5x_2^2 + \frac{1}{5}(4x_3 - x_2)^2$ Am obtained artfel (den non) trei patrate perfecte (altele decât prin metoda intaia), amenie  $\binom{**}{*}h(\vec{x}') = \frac{1}{5}x_1^{'2} + 5x_2^{'2} + \frac{1}{5}x_3^{'2}$ , unde

$$\begin{cases} x_1' = 5x_1 - 2x_2 - 2x_3 \\ x_2' = x_2 \\ x_3' = -x_2 + 4x_3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \underline{X}' = C^{-1}\underline{X},$$

unde C ste matucea de trevere de la baja ujualà la baja în care expressa lui h(x) are forma (\*\*). Pentin a gási baja în care are/oc (\*\*) trebuie determinata C suroscánd ca

$$C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \end{pmatrix} = 1 \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} C^{-1} - 1 \\ \det C^{-1} = 20 \Rightarrow \det C = \frac{1}{20} \end{pmatrix}$$

rau, mai rruplu, repolvam fortinue (\*\*) in privinta lui X1, X2, X3 caa X = CX'. Gásmi

$$\begin{cases} \chi_{1} = \frac{1}{5} \chi_{1}' + \frac{1}{2} \chi_{2}' + \frac{1}{10} \chi_{3}' \\ \chi_{2} = \chi_{2}' \\ \chi_{3} = \frac{1}{4} \chi_{2}' + \frac{1}{4} \chi_{3}' \end{cases} \Rightarrow C = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{10} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

Bata in care h are expressa canonica (\*\*)

eti  $B'' = \{\vec{u}_1, \vec{u}_2, \vec{u}_3\}$  ou  $\vec{u} = \vec{e} C = 0$   $\vec{u}_1 = \frac{1}{5}\vec{e}_1$ ;  $\vec{u}_2 = \frac{1}{2}\vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2 + \frac{1}{4}\vec{e}_3$ ;  $\vec{u}_3 = \frac{1}{10}\vec{e}_1 + \frac{1}{4}\vec{e}_3$ 

Metoda hu Jacobi. Calculatu nunorii prucyali extrasi du G.  $\Delta_1 = |911| = 5$   $\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 5-2 \\ -26 \end{vmatrix} = 26$  $\Delta_3 = \det G = 80$ . Prun definitie, luam  $\Delta_0 = 1$ . Conform metodei lui Jacobi, exesti o bata B"=17, F2, F3/ en care forma patritica are expressa canonica  $h(\vec{x}) = \frac{\Delta_0}{\Delta_1} \eta_1^2 + \frac{\Delta_1}{\Delta_2} \eta_2^2 + \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_2} \eta_3^2,$ unde  $\vec{x} = (\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3)_{3'''} = \eta_1 \vec{f}_1 + \eta_2 \vec{f}_2 + \eta_3 \vec{f}_3$ Le cautà vectorii Proi B" in Lorma (conform, du non, metodei bui Jacobi)  $\begin{cases}
f_1 = x_1 \vec{e_1} \\
f_2 = x_1 \vec{e_1} + x_{22} \vec{e_2} \\
\vec{f_3} = x_{13} \vec{e_1} + x_{23} \vec{e_2} + x_{33} \vec{e_3}
\end{cases}$ adica matricea de trècere B \_ B" este adica mum.

Truinghuslan Superioana  $C = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} \\ 0 & x_{22} & x_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & x_{33} \end{pmatrix}$ Le determina elementele lui C din conditule:  $F(\vec{f_1}, \vec{e_1})=1$ ;  $F(\vec{f_2}, \vec{e_1})=0$   $F(\vec{f_3}, \vec{e_2})=0$   $F(\vec{f_3}, \vec{e_2})=0$   $F(\vec{f_3}, \vec{e_2})=0$ 

unde  $F(\vec{x}, \vec{y})$  este forma biliniana simetrica de la care profine forma patratica  $h(\vec{x}')$  (Se Mu cà  $h(\vec{x}) = F(\vec{x}, \vec{x}')$ ). Se vede cà  $F(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = X^T G Y$ . Astfel sitemele(\*\*\*) devin

Avand in vedere ca matucea G=119ig11 este (vefipg.2)

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 6 & 0 \\ -2 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{ systemele}$$

$$5 \mathcal{L}_{11} = 1; \begin{cases} 5 \mathcal{L}_{12} - 2 \mathcal{L}_{22} = 0 \\ -2 \mathcal{L}_{12} + 6 \mathcal{L}_{22} = 1 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 5 \mathcal{L}_{13} - 2 \mathcal{L}_{23} - 2 \mathcal{L}_{33} = 0 \\ -2 \mathcal{L}_{13} + 6 \mathcal{L}_{23} = 0 \\ -2 \mathcal{L}_{13} + 4 \mathcal{L}_{33} = 1 \end{cases}$$

care au respectiv solutile:

$$\mathcal{L}_{11} = \frac{1}{5} ; \quad \mathcal{L}_{12} = \frac{1}{13} ; \quad \mathcal{L}_{13} = \frac{3}{20} \\
\mathcal{L}_{22} = \frac{5}{26} ; \quad \mathcal{L}_{23} = \frac{1}{20} \\
\mathcal{L}_{33} = \frac{13}{40} .$$

Prin urmare, matricea de trecere C esti

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} & \frac{1}{13} & \frac{3}{20} \\ 0 & \frac{5}{26} & \frac{1}{20} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{13}{40} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow X = C$$
Deci, baja esti

$$\begin{cases}
\vec{f}_1 = \frac{1}{5} \vec{e}_1 \\
\vec{f}_2 = \frac{1}{13} \vec{e}_1 + \frac{5}{26} \vec{e}_2
\end{cases}$$

 $\left| \vec{f}_{3} = \frac{3}{20} \vec{e}_{1} + \frac{1}{20} \vec{e}_{2} + \frac{13}{90} \vec{e}_{3} \right|$ 

Coordonatele vechi, adica XI, XI, XI, Se lea gai de cele noi fron X = CM Acci, daca am înlocui

 $\begin{cases}
x_1 = \frac{1}{5} \eta_1 + \frac{1}{13} \eta_2 + \frac{3}{20} \eta_3 & \text{in forma initial n a lim } h(\vec{x}) \\
x_2 = \frac{5}{26} \eta_2 + \frac{1}{20} \eta_3 & \text{the lower in oldinary} \\
x_3 = \frac{13}{40} \eta_3 & h(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{5} \eta_1^2 + \frac{5}{26} \eta_2^2 + \frac{13}{40} \eta_3^2 & \text{VERIFICATI}
\end{cases}$ 

(2). Lá se studieje dacă endomonfismul  $T: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $T(\overline{X}) = (X_1 - X_2 + X_3, X_1 + X_2 - X_3, -X_2 + 2X_3)$ , unde  $\overline{X} = (X_1, X_2, X_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ , ad mite formă diagonală.

Reference. Prin endomorform se intelege o transformare liniara pembatin vectorial V peste câmpul K,  $T:V \rightarrow V$ .

Matricea A a endomorfomului este

$$A = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & -1 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & -1 \\
0 & -1 & 2
\end{pmatrix}$$

Forma diagonalà a lui T an trebui sa fie de  $T(\vec{x}) = (\lambda_1 \times i', \lambda_2 \times i', \lambda_3 \times i')$ , unde  $x_1', x_2', x_3'$  sunt coordonatele vectorului  $\vec{x}$  unti-o baja  $B' = i \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3 i \subset R^3$ . Matrice a A' corespunçatore este

de unde se vede ca  $T(\vec{v}_1) = \lambda_1 \vec{v}_1$ ,  $T(\vec{v}_2) = \lambda_2 \vec{v}_2$ ,  $T(\vec{v}_3) = \lambda_3 \vec{v}_3$ . From unuare  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$  ar trebui sà fue valorule proprii ale hui T ian  $\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2, \vec{v}_3$  vectorii proprii corespunçabori.

Valorile proprii ale lui T sunt ràdacinile esuatici caracteristice  $P(\lambda) = 0$ , unde  $P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_3)$  ian  $I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  este matricea unitate de ordin 3.

### TEMA NR.G pagua 11

Se gaseste  $I(\lambda) = -\lambda^3 + 4\lambda^2 - 5\lambda + 2$  (VERIFICAȚI!) Euratia earacteristica  $\lambda^3 - 4\lambda^2 + 5\lambda - 2 = 0$  are radacinile  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$  si  $\lambda_3 = 2$ .

Asadar valorile proprii ale lui 7 sunt 2,=1,  $\mathcal{A}_2 = 1, A_i \quad \lambda_3 = 2.$ 

Determenane vectorii proprii corespunjatorii rejolvand sistemele lumare si omogene de 3 ecuatio au 3 neuroscute:

 $(A-1.I_3)\bar{X}=0; \quad (A-2I_3)\bar{X}=0$  $\begin{cases}
-x_2 + x_3 = 0 \\
x_1 - x_3 = 0 \\
-x_2 + x_3 = 0
\end{cases}$  $-X_1-X_2+X_3=0$  $x_1 - x_2 - x_3 = 0$ 

un singur vector propriis Vectorul propriis  $\overline{\mathcal{V}}_1 = (1, 1, 1)$ 

corespunjator este  $\vec{v}_3 = (1, 0, 1)$ 

Daca ar fi existat doi vectorii proprii lemar independente corespuisatori valorii proprii duble  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$ , atunci aceștia inpreuna au V3 an fi format o baja cu care matucea A' a transformant liniare  $A' = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_1 \lambda_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3 \end{pmatrix}$ are Jornea diagonala

Cum nu exità doi vectori proprii liniar independenti corespunza tori valorii proprii duble  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 1$ , refulta ca T'mi admite forma diagonala.

3). Matricea transformarii liniare (endomorfismulii) T: R³ -> R³ in baja canonica B= {\vec{e}\_i=(1,0,0)},  $\vec{e}_2 = (0,1,0), \vec{e}_3 = (0,0,1)$ } este

$$A = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

La se arate cà T'este transformare liniara ortogonala.

La se ralculete 11 x 1 1 1 1 T(x) 1, unde  $\vec{x} = (-1, 3, 1)$ , iar  $11 \cdot 11$  (norma) este indusa de produsul scalar standard (canonic) ve R3.

Redolvare. Transformarea liniona T:R→R ete ortogonala daca n' numai daca maturea da intr-o baja ortonormata ste ortogonala. O mature A le fice ca eté ortogonala

daca A=A, adica daca AA=A'A=13.

Le stie ca B est baja ortonormata in produsul scalar Standard X, y=X,y+X2J2+X3J3, unde X=(x1, X2, X3) & J=(J1, J2, J3).

Calculand A.A, la si A.A, deducer ca A.AT = AT. A = I3, adica A este matrice ortognets Creforme afirmatie de mai sus => 7 ortogonalis

Norma Euchdiana 1/x //= Vx. x= /x+x2+x32

Deci  $\|X\| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 3^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{11}$ .

 $T(\vec{x}) = \vec{e} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & -2 \\ 1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{3} \vec{e} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{3}, -\frac{7}{3}, -\frac{5}{3} \end{pmatrix} = ||T(\vec{x})|| = \sqrt{M}$ Asadar,  $||\vec{x}|| = ||T(\vec{x})|| = \sqrt{M}$ . Se constata cà  $t \cdot \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3$  vonc avea  $||\vec{x}|| = ||T(\vec{x})||$ . Accasta se infampla pantin cà T este si simetric.

(4). Sá se studieze daca  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $T(x') = (4x_1 - 3x_2 - 3x_3, 6x_1 - 5x_2 - 6x_3, x_3)$ ,  $x' = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$  admite formá diagonelá. On caj afirmativ, scrietí expresia diagonalá a hui T si preujatí baja û care are hoc aceastá expresie.

Rejolvare. T'este endomorfism. In baja Canonica du R3, T are matricea

Valorile proprie ale hui T sunt ràdaanile ecuatiei caracteristice  $\Gamma(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_3) = 0$ . Se gaseste  $(\lambda - 1)(\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2) = 0$ . Se vede ca  $\lambda = 1$  este valoare proprie dubla, iar  $\lambda_3 = 2$  este valoare proprie suysa.

Determinam victorii profoni covenanjakori Trlome sa reprevam sostemele: (A-1.Iz)X=0 Ai (A-2.Iz)X=0, san

$$\begin{cases} 3x_1 - 3x_2 - 3x_3 = 0 \\ 6x_1 - 6x_2 - 6x_3 = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} 2x_1 - 3x_2 - 3x_3 = 0 \\ 6x_1 - 7x_2 - 6x_3 = 0 \\ -x_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

 $X_{1} = X_{2} + X_{3}$   $X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{1} = \frac{3}{2} X_{2}$   $X_{2} = 0, \quad X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{1} = \frac{3}{2} X_{2}$   $X_{2} = 0, \quad X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{1} = \frac{3}{2} X_{2}$   $X_{2} = 0, \quad X_{1} = \frac{3}{2} X_{2}$   $X_{2} = 0, \quad X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{1} = \frac{3}{2} X_{2}$   $X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{1} = \frac{3}{2} X_{2}$   $X_{2} = 0, \quad X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{1} = \frac{3}{2} X_{2}$   $X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{1} = \frac{3}{2} X_{2}$   $X_{2} = 0, \quad X_{1} = \frac{3}{2} X_{2}$   $X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{1} = \frac{3}{2} X_{2}$   $X_{2} = 0, \quad X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{1} = \frac{3}{2} X_{2}$   $X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{1} = \frac{3}{2} X_{2}$   $X_{2} = 0, \quad X_{2} = 0$   $X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{1} = \frac{3}{2} X_{2}$   $X_{2} = 0, \quad X_{1} = \frac{3}{2} X_{2}$   $X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{1} = \frac{3}{2} X_{2}$   $X_{2} = 0, \quad X_{1} = \frac{3}{2} X_{2}$   $X_{2} = 0, \quad X_{1} = \frac{3}{2} X_{2}$   $X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{1} = \frac{3}{2} X_{2}$   $X_{2} = 0, \quad X_{1} = \frac{3}{2} X_{2}$   $X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{1} = \frac{3}{2} X_{2}$   $X_{2} = 0, \quad X_{2} = 0, \quad X_{3} = 0$   $X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{3} = 0$   $X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{3} = 0$   $X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{3} = 0$   $X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{3} = 0$   $X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{3} = 0$   $X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{3} = 0$   $X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{3} = 0$   $X_{3} = 0, \quad X_{3} = 0,$ 

Avenu  $T(\overline{v_1}) = 1.\overline{v_1}$  i  $T(\overline{v_2}) = 1.\overline{v_2}$ ;  $T(\overline{v_3}) = 2\overline{v_3}$ Ai  $S' = i \overline{v_1}$ ,  $\overline{v_2}$ ,  $\overline{v_3}$  bata in  $R^3$ . In encludie

transformenea luni ara admite forma diagonala  $T(\vec{x}') = (x_1', x_2', 2x_3'),$  unde  $\vec{x} = (x_1', x_2', x_3'),$  ian matricea sa in baja  $\mathcal{B}'$  formata de vectorii proprie este diagonala, adica $A' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$ 

(5), Sa' re cercete je daca  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $|T'(\overline{X})| = (4X_1 - X_2, 3X_1 + X_2 - X_3, X_1 + X_3)$  admite forma diagonala si sa se suie aceasta forma diagonala, daca este cazul

Stutie. Ca si la exercitiele precedente, determinam valorule proprii regolvand ecuatie  $P(\lambda) = 0$ . Le gasseste  $\lambda^3 - 6\lambda^2 + 12\lambda - 5 = 0$  cu radicionale reale si distincte doua cate Obua  $\lambda_1 = -1$ ,  $\lambda_2 = \frac{7 - \sqrt{69}}{2}$ ,  $\lambda_3 = \frac{7 + \sqrt{69}}{2}$ .

Folomne regultatul: la valori proprii distincte Corespund vectorii proprii linian independenti, ian la trei valori porprii distincte doua cate doua vectorii proprii corespunjatori formea an baja in R3. Fie acestia  $\begin{cases} \overline{v}_1, \overline{v}_2, \overline{v}_3 = \overline{B} \end{cases}$ . In baja B' matricea  $A' = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{69} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  ian expressa dia gonali a lui [7] esti  $T'(\overline{X}) = \begin{pmatrix} -x_1', & \frac{7-\sqrt{69}}{2} & x_2', & \frac{7+\sqrt{69}}{2} & x_3' \end{pmatrix}$ , unde  $\overline{X} = (X_1', X_2', X_3')$  B'.

6). Matrice a transformàrii liniare (endomorfismului)  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$  cin baja canonica
du  $\mathbb{R}^3$  este

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & -3 \\ 6 & 4 & -4 \\ 4 & 5 & -4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

La se afle forma diagonala a acestei matuce.

unde  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$  Sunt valorile porfori ale endomorformulai T. Gámin a ematra canacterística  $P(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_3) = 0$  este  $\lambda^3 - 5\lambda^2 + 4\lambda + 6 = 0$ 

Aceasta ecuatie are radaanile reale 5° dustincte  $\lambda_1 = 3$ ,  $\lambda_2 = 1 - \sqrt{3}$ ,  $\lambda_3 = 1 + \sqrt{3}$ . De a

(7)  $S_{\alpha}^{5}$  se determine matricea operatorului lunar  $T: \mathbb{R}^{3} \to \mathbb{R}^{3}$ ,  $T(\vec{x}) = (3x_{1} + 2x_{2}, -x_{1}, 0)$  in bata  $V = \{\vec{v}_{1} = (1, 2, 3), \vec{v}_{2} = (2, 1, 3), \vec{v}_{3} = (1, 1, 1)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$ .

Rejohvare. 
$$\mathcal{B} = \{\vec{e}_1 = (1,0,0), \vec{e}_2 = (0,1,0), \vec{e}_3 = (0,0,1)\} \longrightarrow \mathcal{V}$$
unde  $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \det C = 3 + 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{V} \text{baja.}$ 

Fie Bomalincea lui Min baja V. Stima

$$C^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

si apoi adjuncta

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{3} C^{*}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

Repulta 
$$B = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & -6 & -\frac{11}{3} \\ 3 & 4 & \frac{7}{3} \\ 6 & 6 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

F). Matricea transformarii liniare (endomorformului)  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  in lafa canonica  $\mathcal{B} = \{\vec{e}_i = (1,0,0),$  $\vec{e}_2 = (0,1,0), \vec{e}_3 = (0,0,1) \} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  este

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 2 & -3 \\ -2 & 2 & -6 \\ -2 & 2 & -6 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Lá se afle matricea B a hui Tim baja  $V = \{ \vec{v}_1 = (1,2,3), \vec{v}_2 = (1,1,1), \vec{v}_3 = (2,1,3) \} \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ 

Refolvare. Fie C matricea de trecere de la baja B la baja V. Atunci

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Se stie ca B = C-1AC.

Le poate determina B si pe altà cale tinànd cont cà Bare pe cele trei aloane coordonatele vectoribre  $T(\vec{v}_n)$ ,  $T(\vec{v}_2)$ ,  $T(\vec{v}_3)$  saportati la baza V. Aveni

$$(*) \begin{cases} (\vec{v}_{1}) = \vec{T}(\vec{e}_{1} + 2\vec{e}_{2} + 3\vec{e}_{3}) = \vec{T}(\vec{e}_{1}) + 2\vec{T}(\vec{e}_{2}) + 3\vec{T}(\vec{e}_{3}) \\ \vec{T}(\vec{v}_{2}) = \vec{T}(\vec{e}_{1} + \vec{e}_{2} + \vec{e}_{3}) = \vec{T}(\vec{e}_{1}) + \vec{T}(\vec{e}_{2}) + \vec{T}(\vec{e}_{3}) \\ \vec{T}(\vec{v}_{3}) = \vec{T}(2\vec{e}_{1} + \vec{e}_{2} + 3\vec{e}_{3}) = \vec{T}(\vec{e}_{1}) + \vec{T}(\vec{e}_{2}) + 3\vec{T}(\vec{e}_{3}) \end{cases}$$

Dar, T(ēi), T(ēi), T(ēi) se - cunosc: coordonatele lor in bata canonica B sunt voloanele luits

$$(T'(\vec{e}_1) = -\vec{e}_1 - 2\vec{e}_2 - 2\vec{e}_3$$

$$(T'(\vec{e}_2) = 2\vec{e}_1 + 2\vec{e}_2 + 2\vec{e}_3$$

$$(T'(\vec{e}_3) = -3\vec{e}_1 - 6\vec{e}_2 - 6\vec{e}_3$$

### TEMA NR.6 pagma 18

Den (\*\*) & (\*) regulta:

Lentre ca problema sa fie rejolvata an trebui la Stini wordenatele bajei Verki in baja nouci, deci pe é, éz, éz expunati ca si combination liniare de v1, v2, V3, Aceste exprinca si vor repette du

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\vec{e}_{1} + 2\vec{e}_{2} + 3\vec{e}_{3} = \vec{v}_{1} \\
\vec{e}_{1} + \vec{e}_{2} + \vec{e}_{3} = \vec{v}_{2} \quad \text{sau } \vec{e} C = \vec{v} \Rightarrow \\
2\vec{e}_{1} + \vec{e}_{2} + 3\vec{e}_{3} = \vec{v}_{3} \quad \vec{e} = \vec{v} C^{-1}
\end{pmatrix}$$

Putem ocoli caladul lui C-1 reprévand sistemul (\*\*) in raport au neurosuitele E, Ez, Ez. Obtinem

$$\begin{pmatrix} *** \\ ** \end{pmatrix} \begin{cases} \vec{e_1} = -\frac{2}{3}\vec{v_1} + \vec{v_2} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{v_3} \\ \vec{e_2} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{v_1} + \vec{v_2} - \frac{2}{3}\vec{v_3} \Rightarrow C^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ \frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}$$

Inloaum (\*\*\*) in (\*\*) si artfel obtinen

$$\begin{cases}
\mathcal{T}(\vec{v}_1) = -\frac{20}{3}\vec{v}_1 - 6\vec{v}_2 + \frac{10}{3}\vec{v}_3 \\
\mathcal{T}(\vec{v}_2) = -\frac{8}{3}\vec{v}_1 - 2\vec{v}_2 + \frac{4}{3}\vec{v}_3 \\
\mathcal{T}(\vec{v}_3) = -\frac{28}{3}\vec{v}_1 - 9\vec{v}_2 + \frac{11}{3}\vec{v}_3
\end{cases}$$

Prini unuale
$$\begin{bmatrix}
-\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{22}{3} \\
-\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{22}{3}
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{22}{3} \\
-\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{22}{3}
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
-\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{22}{3} \\
-\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{22}{3}
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
+\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{10}{3} & -\frac{11}{3} \\
-\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{22}{3}
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
+\frac{20}{3} & -\frac{10}{3} & \frac{4}{3} & \frac{11}{3}
\end{bmatrix}$$
Venficali dacă retrietatul gaint pentru B este usud
cfectuând produsele de matrice  $C^{-1} \land C$ .

8) Sá se determine forma diagonalá a endomorfismului  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ , de fonit prin  $T(\vec{x}) = (x_1 - x_3, x_2 - 2x_3, -x_1 - 2x_2),$ unde  $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ .

ian polinomul canacteristic  $\Gamma(\lambda) = \det(A - \lambda I_3)$  are expressia  $P(\lambda) = -\lambda^3 + 2\lambda^2 + 4\lambda - 5$ . Equation canacteristica  $P(\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda^3 - 2\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 5 = 0$  are radia anile reale distincte  $A_1 = 1, \lambda_2 = \frac{1 - \sqrt{2}}{2}, \lambda_3 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}$ . He certor rada ani, care sunt realouse proprii ale hii T be correspond their vectori proprii limiani independenti in  $R^3$ , deci constituie o noua baza. In accasta baza, mahicea lii T are Jorma diagonala

$$B = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 - \sqrt{21} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & \frac{1 + \sqrt{21}}{2}
\end{pmatrix}.$$

(9) Lá se arate cá  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ ,

 $T(\vec{X}) = (x_1 - x_3, -6x_1 - 3x_2 + x_3, x_1 + x_2 + x_3)$ este un automorfism (endomorfism inversatif)  $f_i$  tà se calculeze  $T(\vec{X})$ ,  $T^{-1}(\vec{X})$  daca  $\vec{X} = (-2, -1, 2)$ .

Reference Ematra vectoriala a endomorfismily  $\vec{Y}$  etc  $\vec{Y} = T(\vec{X})$ , unde  $T(\vec{X}) = \vec{E}(\vec{A}, \vec{X})$ , unde

### TEMA NR. 6 vagma 20

X = (X1, X2, X3) = EX si Y este matricea orloana a vectorului magne  $\vec{J} = T(\vec{x})$ , adica  $\vec{J} = \vec{e} \vec{Y}$ Ani ecuatia vectoriala = T(X) obtinene

pe cea matriceala Y = AX.

Pentru ca 7 sa fie inversabil trebuie ca dui Y = T(x) sa puteur scoate în mod unic pe xsi amene x= T'(y). Ludud in calcul eartig maticellà antatain cà acest lucu este posibul daca si numai daca à esti matuce inversabila. Calculand det A =- 1 +0 => 7 A-1

Evedent  $T^{-1}(\vec{x}) = \vec{e}(A^{-1}X)$  $T(\vec{x}) = T(-2, -1, 2) = \vec{e} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -6 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \vec{e} \begin{pmatrix} -4 \\ 17 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} =$  $=-4\vec{e_1}+17\vec{e_2}-\vec{e_3}=(-4,17,-1)$ . Asadan

 $(\mathcal{T}(\vec{x}) = (-4, +17, -1).$ Calculand inversa lui A gamm  $A^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 3 \\ -7 & -2 & -5 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$  $A^{-1}X = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 1 & 3 \\ -7 & -2 & -5 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -3 \\ 6 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, dea$ 

 $T^{-1}(\vec{x}) = (-3, 6, -1) = -3\vec{e}_1 + 6\vec{e}_2 - \vec{e}_3$ 

10) Sa se determine câte o baja in nucleul KerT si magnea Im T ale aperatorului liniar (tran-sformarea linianà, endonorponul) T: R³ -> R³, T(x)= (x+2x2+x3, -x1+x2+2x3, x2+2x3), unde X = (x1, X2, X3) + R3.

Anuntine cà:  $KerT = \{\vec{x} \in R^2 \mid T(\vec{x}) = \vec{0}\}$  si  $\forall m T = \{ \mathcal{J} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \mathcal{J} \times \mathbb{R}^3 \text{ a.1. } T(\mathcal{X}) = \mathcal{J} \}$ Driv mueare, trebuie sa aflam solutile ecuatie

vectoriale  $T(\vec{x}) = \vec{6} \iff \int_{-x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 0}^{x_1 + 2x_2 + x_3 = 0}$ 

Din ultimele douà ecuatii regulti x = 0 si deci  $x_2 = -2x_3$  care introdusa un prima ecuatie da  $x_3 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = 0$ Agadan Ker T = { o g => dem Ker T = 0 = d= = defectul hui 7 = JmT = R. Obaja in JmT poate fi chiar baja canonicà.

(11) Sa se determine endomarfismul  $T: \mathbb{R}^5 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ cunoncând că  $T(\vec{v}_1) = \vec{W}_1$ ,  $T(\vec{v}_2) = \vec{W}_2$ ,  $T(\vec{v}_3) = \vec{W}_3$ , unde  $\vec{v}_1 = (-1, 0, 2), \vec{v}_2 = (2, 3, 1), \vec{v}_3 = (3, 1, 1)$  $\vec{W}_1 = (1, 0, 1), \vec{W}_2 = (0, 5, 1), \vec{W}_3 = (3, 7, -2).$ 

Refolvare. Inebuie determinate vectorie T(E1), T(Ez), T(Ez) pentre a putea sonie exprena operatorului liniar T. Acesti vedori vor repulta din Internul  $(\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{V}_{1}) = \mathcal{W}_{1})$   $(\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{V}_{2}) = \mathcal{W}_{2})$   $(\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{V}_{2}) = \mathcal{W}_{2})$   $(\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{V}_{3}) = \mathcal{W}_{3})$   $(\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{V}_{3}) = \mathcal{W}_{3})$   $(\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{V}_{3}) = \mathcal{W}_{3})$   $(\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{V}_{3}) = \mathcal{W}_{3})$   $(\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{V}_{3}) = \mathcal{W}_{3})$ 

Rejolvånd beste mul, gåsnu  $\int T(\vec{e}_1) = -\frac{1}{8} (W_1 + W_2 - 3 W_3) = (1, \vec{e}_1, \vec{e}_3)$  $\begin{cases}
T(\vec{e_2}) = -\frac{1}{16} (W_1 - 7W_2 + 7W_3) = (-1, 0, 1) \Rightarrow A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & 1 \\ +2 & 0 & 1 \\ T(\vec{e_3}) = \frac{1}{16} (7W_1 - W_2 + 3W_3) = (1, 1, 0) \\
\text{Expression lui } T(\vec{x}) \text{ exte} \\
T(\vec{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_2 + x_3, 2x_1 + x_3, -x_1 + x_2 \end{pmatrix}
\end{cases}$ 

### Problème propuse au indicatii si rapounsuri

(1) Sá se aducá la forma canonicà prin metoda lui Gauss, forma patratica  $h: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ ,

 $h(\vec{x}) = x_1^2 - 6x_1x_2 + 6x_1x_3 + 10x_2^2 + x_3^2 - 2x_2x_3$ , precifându-se și baza în care are loc forma canonică determinată.

Indicatie. Se grupeaja primii trei termeni, se aduna si se ocade ce-i nevvie pentru a frima un tunom la patrat. Cu termenii ramași, care nu mai aux, ca factor, se procedeaja similar.

Ráspuns.  $h(\vec{x}) = y_1^2 + y_2^2 - 24y_5^2$ , unde  $y_2 = x_2 + 4x_3$ sau  $Y = C^{-1}X$ . Se gareste  $C = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 & -15 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$  in deai

baja in care are loc exprena canonica de mai sus est  $\mathcal{B}' = \{\vec{f}_1, \vec{f}_2, \vec{f}_3\}$   $\vec{f} = \vec{e} \left(\Rightarrow\right) \vec{f}_1 = \vec{e}_1$   $\vec{f}_2 = 3\vec{e}_1 + \vec{e}_2$   $\vec{f}_3 = -15\vec{e}_1 - 4\vec{e}_2 + \vec{e}_3$ 

2). Sa se afte matricea endomon formulai  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \cdot \mathbb{R}^3$ stind cà  $T(\vec{v}_1) = \vec{w}_1$ ,  $T(\vec{v}_2) = \vec{w}_2$ ,  $T(\vec{v}_3) = \vec{w}_3$ , unde  $\vec{v}_1 = (2,3,1)$ ,  $\vec{v}_2 = (-1,0,2)$ ,  $\vec{v}_3 = (3,1,1)$  $\vec{w}_1 = (0,5,1)$ ,  $\vec{w}_2 = (1,0,1)$ ,  $\vec{w}_3 = (3,7,-2)$ .

Indicatie. Ve fi exercitud (11) de la vagina 21, 1246.

3). Fix operatorul lunar  $T:\mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $T(\vec{x}) = (x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3), -2x_1 + 2x_2 - 4x_3)$ , unde  $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ .

Sá se determine câte o baja in KerT si ImT si sá se anate cá T mi este nici injectiva si nici aplicatie surjectiva.

(4) Matrice a operatorului lemiar  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$  in baja canonica este  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ 

Lá se precize je daca maticea lui T'intr-o anumità baja poate fi diagonalà.

Indicatie. Vefi exercitive (2), vagna 10, TEMA NR.6.

(5). Se operatorul lunar  $T:\mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $T(\vec{x}) = (x_1 + x_2, x_1, x_2)$ 

Så se determine KerT, Im Tsi så se arate va Teste injectiva dar nu si surjectiva.

Indicatie Aratati cà Ker T= 103 (somplu) de unde regultà T' engectiva si defectul este 0, d=0. Stome cà rang + defect = dem R² = 2 » rang = 2. Dan rang = dem Im T = diu Im T = 2 si Im TC R³ adica Im T este un orbopatui liniar strict al lui R³, ca atare nu poate fi surjectiva.

Sa se anate ca transformanea liniana  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \mathring{\mathbb{R}}$ .  $T(\vec{x}) = (x_1 + x_2 - 2x_3), x_2, x_1 - x_3)$  este un Domorfism si sa se afle matricea lui T in baja.  $S' = \{\vec{v}_1 = (1, 2, 3), \vec{v}_2 = (2, 1, 3), \vec{v}_3 = (1, 1, 1)\}$ .

(4) Sá se aduca la forma canonica prin doua metode, forma patratica  $h(\vec{x}) = x_1^2 - 2x_2^2 + x_3^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 8x_1x_3 - 4x_2x_3$ 

- (8). Sá se arate cá transformarea (functia)  $7:\mathbb{R}^3$   $\mathbb{R}$   $T(\vec{x}) = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3), x_1 + x_2 + x_3, x_1 + x_2 + x_3)$ nu este un yomorfism si apoi sá se determine cate o baja in nucleul KerT si magnea  $\mathbb{I}$ m  $\mathbb{T}$  ale hii  $\mathbb{T}$ .

  Ráspuns  $\mathbb{T}$  este endomorfism pt cá  $T(\vec{x}) = \vec{e}(AX)$ , unde  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
- 9) Så se aduca la exprena (forma) canonica, prin toate metodele ainosuite, forme a patratica  $h: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}$ ,  $h(\vec{x}) = x_1 x_2 + 2x_1 x_3 4 x_2 x_3,$  unde  $\vec{x} = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ .

Shdicatie. Fentur a aplica metode lui Gauss (formare de variate) se efectueazà intai schumbarea de variabile  $\begin{cases} x_1 = y_1 + y_2 \\ x_2 = y_1 - y_2 \\ x_3 = y_3 - y_4 \end{cases}$ 

In aut fel  $h(\vec{x}) = y_1^2 - y_2^2 - 2y_1y_3 - 6y_2y_3$  si de auci mounte se aplica metoda lui Gauss. (vezi senuna m. 5 studenti grupa 8102).

(10) Så se determine câte o baja în micleul KerT & Sm T ale operatorului liniar  $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to I\mathbb{R}^2$ , definit prii  $T(\vec{x}) = (x_1 - x_2 + 2x_3, x_1 + x_3)$ .